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ABSTRACT

This publication is a handbook of Canadian nongovernmental, nonprofit organizations (NGOs) working for change and the establishment of democracy in South Africa. It is offered as a companion to an earlier handbook on similar European NGOs. In particular, this publication illuminates the framework in which NGOs operate; clarifies appropriate sources of financial, technical, and informational assistance for sustainable development programs; and draws lessons from the development aid and education policies described. The handbook was developed during one week through a series of interviews in Canada of 25 organizations (or individuals) identified as relevant to the preparation of the handbook. An introduction and overview are followed by sections describing organizations, programs and agencies under the categories: (1) Canadian government corporations; (2) NGO networks and coalitions; (3) crown corporations; (4) nongovernmental institutions; (5) development (and development education) agencies; (6) trade union-related organizations; (7) church agencies; (8) support organizations raising money for South African causes; (9) solidarity groups; and (10) research, information, and documentation centers. A subject index and a glossary of abbreviations are included. (JB)

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South African Information Exchange
Working Paper Number 19

Canadian NGOs Providing Resources for Development and Social Justice in South Africa:

A Handbook

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February 1992

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Ann McKinstry Micou
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page

Introduction.....1

Overview.....3

Canadian Government

Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA).....7
Department of External Affairs and International Trade Canada....9

NGO Networks and Coalitions

Association Quebecoise des Organismes de Cooperation Internationale (AQOCI).....11
Canadian Council for International Cooperation (CCIC) Inter-Agency Working Group on Southern Africa.....11
Ecumenical Coalition for Economic Justice.....12
Interchurch Coalition on Africa (ICCAF) South Africa Working Group (SAWG).....13
Partnership Africa Canada (PAC).....14
South Africa Reference Group (SARG).....15

Crown Corporations

International Centre for Human Rights and Democratic Development.....16
International Development Research Centre (IDRC).....17

Nongovernmental Institutions (NGIs)

Association for Canadian Community Colleges (ACCC).....18
Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada (AUCC).....19
Canadian Cooperative Association (CCA).....20

Development (and Development Education) Agencies

African International Council (AIC).....22
CUSO.....22
Oxfam Canada.....23
Southern Africa Education Trust Fund (SAETF).....25
World University Service of Canada (WUSC).....26
World Vision Canada (WVC).....27

Trade Union-Related Organizations

Canadian Labour Congress (CLC).....28
Canadian Teachers' Federation Trust Fund (CTF).....29
Confederation des Syndicats Nationaux (CSN).....30

Church Agencies

Anglican Church of Canada Primate's World Relief
and Development Fund.....31
Canadian Catholic Organization for Development
and Peace (CCODP).....32
Taskforce on the Churches and Corporate Responsibility (TCCR)...33

Support Organizations Raising Money for South African Causes

Nelson Mandela Fund.....34

Solidarity Groups

Canada South Africa Cooperation (CSAC).....36

Research, Information, and Documentation Centres

Africa Information Afrique (AIA).....37
Canadian Inter-University Consortium on Southern Africa.....38
Centre d'Information et de Documentation sur Mozambique
et l'Afrique Australe (CIDMAA).....39
International Human Rights Documentation Network
(Human Rights Internet).....40
North-South Institute.....41
Toronto Committee for the Liberation of South Africa (TCLSAC)
Southern Africa Resource Centre.....42

Subject Index.....43

Glossary of Abbreviations.....45

INTRODUCTION

Objectives

In November 1991, the South African Information Exchange published a handbook exploring the European nongovernmental, nonprofit organizations (NGOs) that have been working for change in South Africa and are now engaged--or planning their engagement--in the economic, social, and human resource development of a democratic South Africa.

This handbook on Canadian NGOs is a companion piece to that publication. Its purposes are:

- To illuminate for both donor agencies and support-seeking groups the framework in which these NGOs operate and interrelate, including their relationships with the Canadian Government;

- To clarify appropriate sources of financial, technical, and informational assistance for sustainable development programmes in South Africa and development education and advocacy in Canada; and

- To draw lessons from the development aid and development education policies and experiences described in the narrative.

This paper is about the commitment in Canada--on both a governmental and nongovernmental level--to democracy in South Africa and about the initiatives that have been undertaken--and are being planned--to foster democratic development in South Africa.

This handbook is not directly about NGOs in South Africa, but by implication, in the descriptions of the networks, current activities, and the future support focus of the organizations and institutions whose representatives we interviewed during the week of October 28-November 1, 1991, and those with whom we corresponded thereafter.

Background

The New York-headquartered Institute of International Education (IIE) is the oldest, largest, private international educational exchange organization in the United States. Among the programs it administers worldwide is the Fulbright scholarship program.

Since 1979, the IIE has administered, in cooperation with the Johannesburg-based Educational Opportunities Council (EOC), the South African Education Program (SAEP)--the largest external scholarship program for black South Africans in the world. The program, funded by private sources, universities, and the U.S. Agency for International Development, has brought more than 1,000 black South Africans to the United States for advanced education and training.

In 1986, with the assistance of The Ford Foundation and the Carnegie Corporation of New York, the IIE established the South African Information Exchange (SAIE). The SAIE's purpose is to democratize access to information on resources that are potentially available for progressive initiatives in--or related to--South Africa.

Since the beginning of the project, the SAIE has developed a database on South Africa-related resources and initiatives using information collected in the United States, in Europe, and in South Africa. It has produced 18 resource papers that are distributed to and used by both grant-making and support-seeking organizations.

Methodology

This handbook is based on the model developed during a series of in-depth consultations with over 200 NGO representatives in ten European countries over nine months, beginning in January 1991 and ending in September 1991.

The SAIE spent a week in Canada in the late fall of 1991, where we interviewed 22 people. During those interviews, another 25 organizations (or individuals) were identified as relevant to the preparation of the handbook. We sent the draft manuscript to each of the people interviewed and, in response to changes received from them, redrafted and faxed them their entries for final approval. We also sent the draft to those we did not meet and received eleven responses.

The SAIE was only able to visit Ottawa, Montreal, and Toronto and acknowledges that we did not cover the country and have thus omitted many relevant groups. We regret any inaccuracies and gaps in the manuscript.

The SAIE plans to conduct similar interviews in the U.S., having covered the U.S. independent sector piecemeal earlier in our working paper series. We expect to do a comprehensive update of that sector later in 1992.

Summary and conclusions

The SAIE working paper series aims to democratize access to information about resources, to promote networking, to identify new information and documentation sources, and to facilitate implementation of programs by bringing potential partners together. This handbook does not purport to be either an analysis of the funding mechanisms described nor an evaluation of the resulting programmes. The ultimate focus is always on the reason for conducting this survey--to assist, through the provision of information, in empowering NGOs for democratic development in South Africa.

OVERVIEW

Introduction

Canada has been actively committed--at both a governmental and a nongovernmental level--to the struggle against apartheid. There is a long history of caring about the future of South Africa, going back to Nelson Mandela's original arrest in the early 1960s, when a group called the African Students Foundation of Canada was formed at the University of Toronto.

The impressions and generalizations in this overview are drawn from discussions with a small number of thoughtful, experienced people in Canada, most of whom have been involved for many years in initiatives to assist in the creation of a democracy in South Africa. The section begins with a few paragraphs on Canadian Government policy, which has supported to a large extent the engagement of Canadian NGOs in South Africa-related activities.

Canadian Policy toward South Africa

Canada has taken a leadership role in Commonwealth initiatives to condemn apartheid, which led, in the early 1960s, to the South African regime's withdrawing from Commonwealth membership.

In 1985, Canada introduced sanctions against South Africa and called for increased pressure on South Africa in the Commonwealth and in the United Nations. Canadian Government funding evolved from an anti-apartheid to a development focus to help move South Africa into a post-apartheid era. To do this, it called upon the resources and skills of Canadian NGOs.

By the mid-1980s, advocacy groups that had been in an adversarial position with the government became allies and there was more convergence than divergence between NGOs and the government. Public opinion was strongly in favor of sanctions and for working with the democratic movement and the NGOs became important actors in the social process. The Government recognized their importance, which produced financial results for the NGOs as well.

As with aid programmes in other countries, some NGOs have become dependent on Government funding--especially those that do not have access to private sources. There is currently a financial crisis in Canada and the Government is cutting back. These cut-backs will undoubtedly cause some consolidation and some regrouping among NGOs.

The Government is now examining its role in the development process in South Africa and in the region. The reality is that South Africa is, in many ways, a highly developed country with strong institutions and a

high GNP. Canada has been an agent of change in the Commonwealth on the issue of sanctions and closely allied to the Front Line States. It has also recognized the connection between human rights and development. At the Commonwealth meeting in Harare in the fall of 1991, the Prime Minister said that Canada would discontinue bilateral and multilateral aid to countries with gross, continuous, and systematic violations of human rights.

Working inside South Africa

While the Canadian NGO community has been deeply involved inside South Africa with many visits and exchanges, tours and missions, there was debate at the beginning about whether NGOs should go into South Africa, what their relationship with the ANC should be, and whether they would be breaking the cultural boycott.

In the 1970s, some NGOs thought there should be a Canadian presence inside, providing parallel effort to the support and linkages outside. Creative links were established, which changed the way the Canadian NGOs perceived South Africa. Their understanding of the situation became more specific and subtle.

There was some criticism of these internal initiatives on the part of those who felt that there already was an underground at work in South Africa and that Canadian groups' working there would establish links with the regime. Some of the criticism was on the part of church groups because of the ANC's armed struggle. Part of the debate was the question of to what extent the NGOs should take their lead from the liberation movements.

Now, the trend is for greater presence in the region. Some Canadian NGOs are opening--or have opened--offices in South Africa; some have offices in the region.

Linkages

One of the greatest strengths of Canadian organizations and institutions currently appears to be the wealth of contacts, connections, and relationships that have developed through their activities in South Africa, as well as the exchanges and visits they have arranged for South Africans in Canada. In fact, "linkages" was the most frequently recurring word in the consultations. These linkages concern building relationships among Canadians, between Canada and Africa, between Canada and South Africa, to understand issues, to maintain contacts, and to "experience" apartheid first hand.

Coalition-building and Networking

It seems that NGOs in Canada tend to mobilize around an issue rather than

forming a coalition and looking for an issue to address. In the early days, there was a large number of concerned individual groups with interest in South Africa, but with little correlation and little understanding of the situation in South Africa.

Those more experienced with the issue wanted to gather the groups together to forge relationships and create partners. Some coalitions were instituted to bring the secular and the religious group together, since the churches had had a long history there and some of the later groups had had little interplay. Essentially, the Canadian groups recognized the need to get to know each other and to share information and resources in order to be more effective and to help shape Canadian policy.

There was agreement that, as in other contexts, it is not easy to get NGOs together, because there is never enough staff, nor time, nor money for travel.

Tensions

As with other popular movements, there is a sense of tension between those NGOs that have been engaged in the South Africa question (and perhaps see themselves as more progressive) and those that are just now initiating programmes (and are perhaps viewed as more cautious politically). Similarly, a tension emerged between professional development workers and unpaid solidarity workers. And there is a historical tension between Eastern cities in Canada and the provinces, where there are networks of community and anti-apartheid groups. An illustration of this fact is that, in surveys like this one, the rest of country gets left out.

Fundraising Constraints and Concerns

As with NGO communities in other parts of the world, there is strenuous competition for funds and, despite efforts at networking, there is duplication of effort. There is some cooperation in funding projects but also much competition for funds. A number of people spoke of competition from other regions, like the focus on Eastern Europe, and the need to attract donors' interest "before the tide goes out."

Fundraising in Canada for South African causes is difficult for all kinds of reasons. One, it is a bad time in the Canadian economy; second, the violence in South Africa makes potential contributors lose confidence; and, third, there has been an unwillingness on the part of Canadian companies to make a commitment.

Advocacy and development education workers are trying to keep the pressure on the Government for sanctions and, at the same time, to sustain interest in South Africa when people are under the impression that things have changed.

Transition to the post-apartheid era

NGOs are trying to convince their supporters that it would be a major mistake to withdraw. They want to help people resist an "easy acceptance" that South Africa is in a post-apartheid era when it is only at the beginning of the end of apartheid.

According to the NGOs, consensus over South Africa in Canada at the present is very "fragile" and they fear losing momentum and the wealth of human and political relations built up over time. They want to continue to support the "vibrant" democratic civil society. There is a wide variety of places for them to do this--universities, trade unions, churches, civics, grassroots organizations, and others. In Canada, the NGOs represent a wide range of interests and there many approaches to achieving these goals.

Changing the programme focus

Almost every organization interviewed stressed the shift from anti-apartheid solidarity/advocacy work to a development focus in its activities. There was some agreement that NGO activities have been spread too thinly across too a wide spectrum and will need to narrow their programme focus. This theme was expressed both about partners in South Africa and NGOs trying to restructure their program in Canada: It is difficult to do everything at once--to divest oneself of activities one has traditionally done and to begin to think of future strategies.

Perhaps better, more focused proposals to funders and partners will be one result of the sharpened programme perspective. The support programmes being planned by Canadian NGOs are generally moving into fields like institution-building; human resource development; development media; and economic justice.

At the same time, Canadian NGOs are seeking new partners and asking questions about ways to ensure that the organizations they support in South Africa are agents for change instead of "just modernizing and reforming the apartheid structure."

Conclusion

The overarching impression from these interviews is that Canada has an excellent record regarding South Africa, that the Canadian NGOs are playing a crucial role, and that there is a need for them to continue their commitment to providing financial assistance, linkages, contacts, cooperation, exchange of experience, reconstruction, and helping to building new democratic structures in South Africa.

Finally, the title of this handbook echoes fortuitously Canada's first foreign policy objective for Africa--"development with social justice."

Canadian Government

Department of External Affairs and International Trade Canada (EAITC)
Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)

The bilateral division of CIDA is the main coordinating body for official development aid (ODA) in terms of geographic focus. In relation to South Africa, a higher level of coordination and more meetings than for other regions were critical because of the extremely sensitive political context. The Secretary of State for External Affairs oversaw a South Africa Task Force, which has coordinated Canada's position on South Africa.

(In Canada, there is a Secretary of State for External Affairs, and an Under Secretary, to whom both the political and trade branches report. CIDA is a separate agency, with a president, who reports to the Minister for External Relations and International Development.)

The highlights of the programme context of development aid to South Africa, are that, first of all, although the government has cut its budget in many areas, the bilateral funding level for South Africa has been maintained and in fiscal year 1991-1992 it increased by about 30 percent.

Second, Canada recognizes its responsibility, as a major proponent of change in South Africa, to provide support in areas where it can contribute to a peaceful transition. It stresses that this is not traditional development assistance, but a desire to see a peaceful transition to a democratic society.

Third, it is preparing a country programme framework that will address its options during the transition period and will also provide a longer term view, focusing CIDA's South African programme in the broader context of the regional perspective for southern Africa.

Current activities:

The current programme, in which CIDA's assistance has been channeled through multilateral agencies (Commonwealth, U.N.) and Canadian and South African NGOs, is as follows:

Canadian Education Programme for South Africa (CEPSA), instituted in 1985:

- Internal Scholarships, administered by the Educational Opportunities Council (EOC) in Johannesburg.

- The Canadian Education Fund, which is administered by the Embassy in Pretoria, supports small-scale initiatives in areas like adult education, bridging, alternative schooling, and student support services.

- Labour education, whose funds are provided annually to the Canadian Labour Congress, the Canadian Teachers Federation, and the Confederation des Syndicats Nationaux to contribute to training programmes for South African trade unions.

- In-Canada Education and Training, a consortium of individuals representing NGOs, universities, community colleges, and the private sector, which forms the Southern Africa Education Trust Fund to provide short- and long-term training in Canada.

Canada Fund for Local Initiatives

In addition to the four bilateral components above, the Embassy in Pretoria helps fund local initiatives, emphasizing community development and self-help projects. Also, as part of its overall support to a peaceful transition to a democratic government, it has pledged funds toward programmes for the reintegration of released political prisoners and the repatriation of returning exiles.

Special Programmes

The Special Fund for South Africa has resources of three million dollars per year for the next three years. Its mandate is to contribute to the transition to democracy by supporting the programmes of Canadian NGOs and NGIs and their efforts to construct long-term relationships with South African counterparts. The main priorities are human resource development and institutional strengthening, thereby helping empower South African institutions and the communities with which they work.

- The Canadian Partnership Branch includes the Business Cooperation Branch and the Special Programmes Branch. The SPB began in 1986 as a special fund to help Canadian NGOs provide legal and humanitarian assistance to South African detainees and their families through local partner organizations. This programme will now support Canadian NGOs and NGIs (nongovernmental institutions) working with partners in South Africa on a broad range of development issues.

- SPB's NGO and Institutional Cooperation and Development Services (ICDS) Divisions also support projects in education, community development, small-scale agriculture, water, and health care. Using a block grant from Africa 2000, Partnership Africa Canada made funding available to Canadian NGOs to heighten awareness of Canadians about apartheid and to promote linkages with South African NGOs.

- SPB's Management for Change contributed to a linkage between the Association of Black Accountants of South Africa (ABASA) and the Eastern and Southern Africa Management Institute (ESAMI) in Arusha.

Multilateral Programmes

- Each year, CIDA's Multilateral Technical Cooperation Division contributes funds to support the Nassau Fellowship Programme of the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Cooperation and UNETPSA.

- In 1991-92, the International Humanitarian Assistance Division has provided support to UNHCR for the repatriation and resettlement of exiles. A balance of the funds will be disbursed through Canadian NGOs.

Business Cooperation

The Industrial Cooperation Division of the Business Cooperation Branch provides funding to the Canadian Exporters Association to run a project entitled Canadian Assistance to Black Business in South Africa (CABBSA).

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Department of External Affairs

The key objective of Canadian policy with regard to South Africa is to help bring about an end to apartheid and the creation of a nonracial democracy through negotiations. Canadian efforts are two-pronged. Economic and other sanctions are designed to pressure the South African government to take steps that will result in irreversible change. At the same time, Canada has a number of programmes designed to assist victims of apartheid, promote dialogue and negotiations about a nonracial future, and counter South african propaganda and censorship.

Dialogue Fund

Following the August 1988 meeting of the Commonwealth Committee of Foreign Ministers on Southern Africa (CFM), Canada launched a major fund (the largest component of assistance through the Department) to promote dialogue among South Africans about a nonracial, democratic future. The scope and funding of this programme has increased significantly, from $640,000 in 1988/89 to $1 million in 1989/90 and $1.8 million in both 1990/91 and 1991/92.

Dialogue projects, which are designed by and for South Africans,

include assistance to the alternative press, funding for events bringing together South Africans of different races to learn about each other and discuss a common future, support for human rights and professional organizations trying to break down the barriers of apartheid, promotion of the idea of a nonracial future through the arts and popular culture, and assistance for discussion between the ANC and primarily white South Africans. Increased emphasis is being given to projects that will more directly assist the process of negotiations, such as the provision of constitutional expertise and funding for research, conferences, and seminars on issues and options for a post-apartheid South Africa.

Fund to Counter Propaganda and Censorship

Created at the same time as the Dialogue Fund, this Fund serves to counter South African propaganda and censorship through providing assistance to South Africa's alternative press and informing Canadians about the realities of apartheid.

U.N. Trust Fund for South Africa

This Fund represents the only U.N. programme that reaches directly into South Africa and was the only way for Canada to assist with the provision of legal and humanitarian assistance prior to the establishment of the SPB's Victims of Apartheid Fund.

Bourses en faveur des victimes d'Apartheid

This funding, pledged during the Quebec summit of Le Francophonie (the French version of the Commonwealth Heads of Government) is being used by the Paris-based Agence pour la Cooperation Culturelle et Technique (ACCT) to support scholarships outside South Africa.

Future focus:

Canada is restricted by the same programming restraints as other donor countries in not providing bilateral funding to South Africa. As an economical, strategic action, CIDA has decentralized its southern Africa programme and sent its headquarters staff to the field. Part of CIDA's "sharing our future" philosophy is to lessen the distance between CIDA and the programmes. The two former regions--Anglophone and Francophone--have been collapsed into one to reduce numbers of personnel.

Assistance to South Africa in the transition period requires a different programming focus and objective. The strategy for Canada's niche in Africa will be to support regional concerns on a regional basis.

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NGO Networks and Coalitions

Association Quebecoise des Organismes de Cooperation Internationale (AQOCI)

AQOCI is a coalition of 49 nongovernmental organizations involved in the field of international development and cooperation. Its members work in about 1,500 development projects in more than 120 countries, using the services of more than 600 cooperants in the Third World and thousands of volunteers in Quebec. AQOCI raises the awareness of the public about the realities of international development and is recognized by governmental and nongovernmental organizations around the world.

The Quebec Committee on Women and Development (CQFD), a committee of exchange, information, and expertise on issues related to women and development in the Third World, was created because of interest manifested by the AQOCI membership. Established in May 1984, it currently has about 75 members (both as individuals and as organizations) who represent a diverse constituency--international cooperation agencies, women's groups, universities, trade unions, community development organizations, and cultural bodies. The Committee sponsors meetings on topics related to the role of women in development and visits by Third World women to Quebec to talk about common problems.

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Canadian Council for International Cooperation (CCIC)
Inter-Agency Working Group on Southern Africa (IAWGSA)

Members of IAWGSA: Anglican Church of Canada, CCODP, CIDMAA, CLC, CUSO, ECEJ, Oxfam Canada, SAETF, Steel Workers Humanity Fund, Ten Days for World Development.

CCIC's role is to support the initiatives of its membership (130 Canadian NGOs) in building stronger North-South partnerships and in facilitating dialogue on key issues with networks, institutions, and governments nationally and internationally. CCIC also represents and promotes the work of its members toward the Canadian Government, public, and media. It can, for example, make presentations at meetings of the House of Commons special standing committee on External Affairs and International Trade. In addition, CCIC offers services through its organizational development unit, which develops training programs for its members. It is funded from CIDA and from its membership.

For ten years, CCIC has sponsored the IAWGSA. Its mandate is to share information, to undertake research, and to develop policies and alternatives to the major issues affecting southern Africa. For 1992-93, the Working Group has decided to concentrate its efforts on macro-economic issues by advocating changes in the policies of the World Bank, IMF, GATT, and the G-7. It will study and promote public awareness around debt and structural adjustment issues as well.

CCIC's Inter-Agency Working Group on Southern Africa held a conference in May 1990 called "Taking Strides," to try to coordinate all the activities in Canada of the anti-apartheid network and the NGOs. This effort, a series of local and regional consultations ending in a national conference, focused the debate upon what NGOs should do next in terms of South Africa. The main orientation of the conference was that NGOs should support the ANC and should persuade the Canadian government to support the ANC officially.

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Ecumenical Coalition for Economic Justice (ECEJ)
(Formerly, GATT-Fly)

Members: Anglican Church of Canada, the Canadian Conference of Catholic Bishops, the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Canada, the Presbyterian Church in Canada, and the United Church of Canada.

Current activities:

Since its inception in 1973, ECEJ has worked with a wide variety of popular organizations--labour unions, farmer organizations, women's groups, native organizations, community and church groups--on topics such as sugar and sugar workers, food and agriculture, energy and resource development, the textile and clothing industries, the global debt crisis, and free trade.

In 1990, ECEJ hosted a researcher from the ANC Agrarian Reform Department for a three-month study project focusing on sustainable agriculture and agricultural trade and marketing policies. ECEJ publishes a periodical on global issues of economic justice.

Future focus:

ECEJ has initiated the Canada-South Africa-Philippines Social Movement Coalition Exchange Project in collaboration with the Centre for

Adult and Continuing Education at the University of the Western Cape and the Philippines Canada Human Resources Development Programme. It aims to facilitate exchange of experience and build solidarity links among social movement coalitions in the three countries and to promote theoretical reflection on social movement coalitions as a strategy for social change.

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Interchurch Coalition on Africa (ICCAF)

Members: Anglican Church of Canada, Canadian Catholic Organization for Development and Peace, Evangelical Lutheran Church in Canada, Mennonite Central Committee, Presbyterian Church in Canada, Redemptorist Fathers, and United Church of Canada.

ICCAF's main concern is to raise the consciousness of and mobilize Canadians on a variety of African issues. A major part of its programme has focused on southern Africa and on apartheid in South Africa. Programme includes bringing southern African visitors to Canada for awareness-building tours.

ICCAF works with a national network of Canadian church people. ICCAF is itself a network and participates in the IAWGSA and SARG. It was created in 1983 as an ecumenical church coalition to augment and intensify the research and advocacy related to Africa in one place and then distribute the products to the denominations, which, in turn, would get them out to their constituencies.

ICCAF materials for public education include "Focus Africa," a networkletter that tries to bring current news into manageable form for dissemination; "South Africa Update," a one-page update on political changes in South Africa; and "Urgent Action Bulletin," which is an advocacy communication, requesting action around certain issues.

ICCAF maintains three specialized projects:

- The Education Project on Southern Africa. It was created to strengthen and intensify development education and advocacy on southern African issues, especially South Africa and apartheid. Programme for the project is planned and carried out by the Southern Africa Working Group, a committee of volunteers, and ICCAF staff.

- The Economic Justice Project. It focuses not only on southern Africa but other regions of the African continent. It also receives funds from the churches and PAC.

- The Image of Africa Project, which officially commences in 1992, will explore ways to promote positive images of Africa to counter and correct the negative and distorted images often through media and other sources.

For the last three years, ICCAF has held "national consultations" that bring together Canadian church people working on southern African issues. It has just completed a process of "revisioning" and will continue to focus on southern and South Africa, but will add an economic democracy and justice component to the work in this area.

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Partnership Africa Canada (PAC)

Partnership Africa Canada is a funding mechanism created in 1986, a coalition of 132 Canadian NGOs with a development or development education focus. It has two objectives:

- To fund projects for long-term development in Africa through strengthening (and in partnership with) local NGOs;

- To sponsor development education projects in Canada.

Its funding comes from CIDA and from its members. Any Canadian NGO can submit a proposal of which one-quarter of the funding must be private. PAC has approved nearly 75 million in just over five years and received in late 1991 its second mandate from CIDA. PAC's main partner in Africa is the Senegal-based Forum of African Voluntary Development Organizations (FAVDO), which has nominated PAC's African board members.

Some current initiatives sponsored by PAC were gender and development consultations, to explore ways to integrate women into the development process; development education workshops, to identify goals and priority areas for the future; the Focus on Africa Campaign, which emphasized on the need to keep Africa on the Canadian agenda and the role of the media in this process; and commissioning the North-South Institute to produce "Mosaic or Patchwork? Canadian policy toward Sub-Saharan Africa in the 1980s."

PAC believes Canadian NGOs have great potential in working in South Africa because they have developed many contacts there. The 1990-1991 annual report, which lists all the Canadian NGOs that have received support and the countries in which they work, shows 12 South Africa-related initiatives. PAC is confident that number will increase.

PAC is interested in funding linkages--exchanges that include activities both in Canada and Africa--as well as straight development. It cannot fund NGOs directly in South Africa, but only through a Canadian partner.

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South African Reference Group (SARG)

Members: Anglican Church of Canada, Canadian Labour Congress, CIDMAA, CUSO, Catholic Organization for Development and Peace, ICCAF, Canada South Africa Cooperation (formerly IDAFSA), International Development Research Centre, Inter Pares, Oxfam Canada, Southern Africa Education Trust Fund, TCLSAC, United Church of Canada, and World University Service of Canada.

SARG was created in 1988 as a loose coordinating body, not in a program sense, but for exchange of ideas and information on South Africa--a "consultation table." It brings together most of the important South Africa-related groups and institutions, a few churches and nonchurch groups, and two documentation and research centres. SARG is a subcommittee of CCIC's IAWGSA.

Its priority over the last year was to facilitate a better understanding of the transition in South Africa and the challenges it offers NGOs. Many of the members, who were still in the classical anti-apartheid mode, were interested in discussing the implications of the following issues:

- Democratization and the role of the civil society;
- Economic restructuring and its relationship with foreign aid;
- Urban questions like the reconstruction of the townships, popular organizations on the ground, and proposals of the civics and their allies.

Phase I for SARG was the 1989-90 period, as South Africa entered the beginning of the transitional phase. SARG published the results of a consultation with partner agencies in South Africa called "Challenges of the New Phase in South Africa: A Report on Consultations with Partners," in July 1990. Phase II is to address the three issues outlined above, beginning in early 1992.

The ANC, trade unions, and other indigenous NGOs are trying to grapple with their own situation and the democratization process in South

Africa. SARG offers a meeting ground for agencies that are ready to support that process.

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Crown corporations

International Centre for Human Rights and Democratic Development

Networks: The Association Quebecoise des Organismes de Cooperation Internationale, SARG, PAC, CIDA and the Department of External Affairs, and individual initiatives like the Nelson Mandela Fund.

Current activities:

The Centre, which was set up by the Government to reinforce multi-party pluralism, will work in all countries where official Canadian development assistance is provided. A quasi crown corporation that reports to Parliament, it has received five million a year for five years. It can support and work with NGOs, NGIs, governments, and individuals. In the North, it can work with those NGOs that have an interest programmes to promote the development of democracy in the South. It now has projects in 35 countries. In the first year the Centre received 580 applications and funded 80.

The Centre has such a large mandate that it has had to make certain decisions. One is that it would, for two-to-three years, put its emphasis on the Americas, where there is an established infrastructure and problems with human rights advocacy. Second, the primary recipient would be the NGO community. Three, it will engage in extensive consultations to develop grant-making priorities relating to its mandate.

In South Africa, the Centre is funding projects that promote human rights and education in the rural areas, a small unemployed workers cooperative, citizens' education, and some start-up costs for the Nelson Mandela Fund. People in South Africa are overwhelmed with the enormity of the task before them. The initial need is to provide them with international assistance and expertise.

Future focus:

The Centre expects to play an important role in continuing to support the Community and Citizenship Education Project (CCEP) in South Africa, whose purpose is to begin the long process of rooting democratic culture within South Africa through extensive adult education, literacy training,

and leadership development programmes.

The Centre hopes to convene a substantive session in South Africa to brings together international educators and planners with the ANC education department to explore ways to address the legacy of apartheid in the education system.

The Centre will continue to discuss the situation in South Africa with other donors, urging them to maintain their commitment to South Africa and to the massive task of deconstructing and reconstructing the social, economic, and political institutions in South Africa.

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International Development Research Centre

Networks: SARG. IDRC has a Board of Governors that is autonomous (half Canadian, half foreign) and reports to Parliament annually through the Secretary of State for External Affairs.

Current activities:

Prior to 1987, the Board of Governors had not allowed IDRC to provide any direct support to South Africa. As a research-funding body, IDRC saw an emerging anti-apartheid research community and an opportunity to do its work. Also, other donors with whom it collaborates around the world were there.

After a long review process, it began, in mid-1988, to develop black research capacity and to look towards creating linkages between policy analysts in South Africa and those in the region. Thus far, IDRC has two million dollars in active projects in South Africa:

- Urban issues: Local government and housing, forced removals (which is part of a global IDRC project in Latin America, Asia, and other parts of Africa), and a joint project on violence linked to migrant labour and the housing component. IDRC built a Zimbabwe component into the program, because of that country's experience with inheriting a system of local government. It has ten local government (and housing) projects across the country that will assist the ANC with its position on local government.

- Economics: A project on industrial restructuring, which aims at trying to establish industrial policy for ten sub-sectors in the manufacturing sector. One result of this effort is the formation of

a macro-economic research group (MARG).

- Health: Institutional support community health education and social services; projects on HIV and refugees and on HIV in the workplace.

- Education: Nonformal gender education, looking at adult education approaches that are gender-sensitive, and a survey of opportunities for supporting black research.

- Information sciences: Support to restructuring the whole area of databases and resource centres.

IDRC published the results of its Mission to South Africa in August 1991 as "Economic Analysis and Policy Evaluation for Post-Apartheid South Africa." In January 1992, IDRC held an international workshop, Research and Social Transformation in South Africa, for all the anti-apartheid research groupings, plus the HSRC and the CSIR, to benefit from other countries' experiences.

Future focus:

As IDRC examines its role in South Africa, it hopes the Board of Governors will revise the guidelines that, currently, do not allow IDRC to work with the South African government and, therefore, with traditional development. IDRC is in the process of being restructured and, in that context, is looking at expanding its support to South Africa to play a key role in research and policy options in South Africa.

In the longer-term post-apartheid South Africa, it expects to play less of a role. In the short-term, it thinks an impact is more likely in South Africa, which, in turn, will have an effect on the region. Once the major donors and financial institutions enter the country, the situation will change. IDRC is embarking on a study of where the donors, Canada, and research are going with regard to South Africa in order to position IDRC.

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Nongovernmental Institutions (NGIs)

Association of Canadian Community Colleges (ACCC)

Networks: ACCC is the national member representative organization of Canada's Colleges, Technical Institutes, and CEGEPs, with current membership of 170 institutions.

Current activities:

ACCC provides information, research, and liaison services, in both official languages, for and about the Canadian college community. It is a vehicle for communication and the exchange of ideas amongst its membership, and is the collective representative of its members before all levels of government. ACCC is recognized as the primary advocacy group in Canada acting on behalf of all public, post-secondary institutions other than universities.

In the international sphere, the Association specializes in the overseas transfer of technical, professional, and vocational skills, and the export of educational consultancy and management services, through cooperative projects and institutional linkages that draw on the resources and capabilities of ACCC's member Colleges.

Future focus:

The purposes of ACCC's Community Outreach through Institutional Linkages Project in South Africa are to foster, in vocational institutions, the concept of community/industry based education with integrated outreach capabilities and to strengthen the capacities of vocational institutions to register, and support to graduation, black students. By supporting the implementation of community/industry based programmes in three South African Technikons, linked with three Canadian Colleges, and involving South African NGOs and institutional partners, the project will develop and demonstrate three alternative models for community outreach programming by South African vocational institutions.

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Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada (AUCC)

Networks: AUCC is the national association representing 89 universities and degree-granting colleges in Canada. Working with EAITC, CIDA, IDRC, and other agencies, its International Division acts as a broker between Canadian universities and institutions around the world, matching their interests and needs and facilitating linkage projects in institution-building, technical support, and research.

Current activities:

AUCC's mission is to foster and promote the interests of Canadian higher education. It serves its members on the national and

international scene. The International Division has a staff of 25 devoted to liaison, representation, communications, program management, and administration. Its mandate is to promote and facilitate the international activities of the member institutions.

Canadian universities have been involved in several projects in South Africa over the past few years. These include Canadian university staff's teaching in South Africa, South African graduate students and/or faculty taking courses or undertaking research in Canada, and professors collaborating on curriculum development or research questions. These projects are not necessarily formal faculty exchanges and most have been under the auspices of CIDA or IDRC and thus ODA-funded.

Future focus:

In December of 1991, the Vice President of AUCC accompanied five Canadian vice-chancellors and university administrators to South Africa in response to an invitation from a group of South African vice-chancellors who had earlier paid a visit to Canada organized by SAETF with the cooperation of AUCC. The Canadian delegation visited various universities and explored ways in which Canadian universities could usefully assist in the reconstruction of university education associated with the country's transition to majority rule.

Linkages are currently being developed in a number of areas, including faculty exchange, education and teacher training, he restructuring of admissions procedures, and curriculum development.

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Canadian Cooperative Association (CCA)

Networks: International Cooperative Alliance (ICA), World Council of Credit Unions (WOCCU), and PAC.

Current activities:

The Canadian Cooperative Association is the apex membership organization of cooperatives in English Canada (French Canada has two apex organizations). Types of cooperatives in the membership include financial (credit unions), agricultural processing and marketing, input supply, consumer, housing, fishing, healthcare, and various types of worker coop. A deep talent pool exists in these member cooperatives for provision of technology transfer requested by coops both in Canada and in other countries.

CCA is an NGI that works exclusively with nongovernmental cooperative organizations. Both financial and technical forms of assistance are provided in consultation with its overseas partners. As one of the most "cooperativized" countries in the industrialized world, Canada has a unique set of experiences and abilities to share.

CCA has been involved with program assistance to South Africa since 1988. Its sole partner has been the South African Credit Union League (formerly the Cape Credit Union League). SACUL was formed by the Catholic Welfare Bureau in 1981 to support the parish-based credit unions that were emerging at that time and has since become a secular service organization for credit unions in South Africa. Its expansion beyond Cape Province is fairly recent and CCA, along with Catholic Relief Services and five European NGOs, are facilitating the expansion.

Current work of the League included promotion, education, training, accounting, and financial management of primary credit unions, and liaison with external agencies, the liberation organizations, and government. SACUL is a member of the Patriotic Front.

Future focus:

CCA will continue to work with SACUL through a new initiative to run until the end of March 1994. This strategy is held to be highly relevant. The new programme includes core support for the General Secretariat, research, promotion, and credit union formation (especially among the industrial workforce), encouragement for improved democratic process, development of new and/or improved member services, expansion to under-serviced regions of the country, and development of draft law for credit unions. Especially important is the provision of Canadian technical cooperation, South-South technical cooperation and exposure visits, and job training of SACUL people in Canadian credit unions. This last activity may involve the Southern Africa Education Trust Fund.

CCA is more broadly interested in other sectors of the nonracial cooperative movement in South Africa, but has no plans at this time to expand beyond the partnership with SACUL.

Since CCA has programming with credit unions in Zimbabwe and Botswana and potential work with credit unions and pre-credit unions in Mozambique and Namibia, the middle-future may well hold regional initiatives towards the common problems of credit unions, notably lack of trained staff and under-educated elected leadership.

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Development (and Development Education) Agencies

African International Council (AIC)

Networks: African-Canadian Council, PANAF, and PAC.

Current activities:

The African International Council (AIC) is a nonprofit and nongovernmental charity that was created in 1985. Its mission is to support local initiatives related to integrated development in Africa to contribute to the involvement and utilization of human resources of the African diaspora in the African development process, and to contribute to the establishment of lasting links between Africa and the rest of the world through partnerships and cooperation.

The organization is a wide network with representations in West Africa, Central Africa, Southern Africa, Europe, and Canada.

The action of the AIC is undertaken in the following sectors: income generating programmes; disabled people; adult education; exchanges; african integration; and public education.

In South Africa the AIC is involved in adult education activities, focusing on institutional strengthening and capacity building of adult education structures and programmes that are already in existence.

Future focus:

The focus of AIC will remain the same for the near future with an emphasis on human resource development.

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CUSO

Networks: ACORD, SARG, IAWGSA, and the Association of Volunteer-Sending Organizations.

Current activities:

For 15 years, CUSO was based in Lusaka, working directly with the ANC. In 1985, the program was reorganized, augmented, and reshaped to have direct links between Canada and southern Africa and the ANC. CUSO sponsors programmes in seven countries in southern Africa, with four

offices in the region. The Special Programme of Support to the Movement closed in 1991.

Its main activity is the placement of CUSO volunteers ("cooperants") in development programmes (for every dollar CUSO spends on placing a cooperant, it spends a dollar on noncooperant--project--funding).

CUSO began in 1987 to support small projects with other South African partners as well as the ANC, exploiting the strengths it has honed working in in the Front Line States. CUSO's activities include the following sectors: training in and production of videos; exploration of the implications of development journalism; demonstrating how advocacy and information serve development issues; and integrating women into the development process. It has a component of its cooperant work now in place in South Africa.

Future focus:

CUSO is currently in transition, exploring what to do in the new South African context. It will continue to work in two main areas: in institutional and human resource development and in international networking. Under the first, it is working with print media training programmes, resource centres, and community services with close connections with the civics.

It will open an office in South Africa and proposes to work directly with 11 organizations there. It aims to use its contacts in the region and in Latin America to facilitate a South-South exchange and network. CUSO will sponsor exchanges of people and organize meetings at all levels.

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Oxfam Canada

Networks: IAWGSA, SARG, and PAC.

Current activities:

South Africa and Namibia are the main focus of Oxfam Canada's program (it has just signed a large contribution agreement for Namibia, called CANAMCO--Canada Namibia Cooperation). With its focus of social change, Oxfam Canada has been active both as a solidarity and as a development organization, supporting organizations and movements within South Africa and working with the Canadian government on its policy towards South Africa.

On the latter issue, in consultation with organizations inside, one challenge has been to keep--and possibly to increase--the pressure on the Canadian Government to maintain sanctions. The other challenge, as Oxfam Canada shifts to development, is to ensure that its support reaches the organizations that are agents for change.

Oxfam has been supporting activities related to the following areas:

- Forced removals. Working with grassroots organizations, it has helped raise the profile of squatter organizations, and has shifted the focus, as people go back to their land, to their new requirements water and agricultural development, for example.

- The civil society, working with a network of local, regional, and national civic associations.

- Health. The AIDS issue has been a focus of Oxfam Canada's for some time. It is preparing a leaflet on AIDS and expects other activities to arise from its last regional tour. In addition to supporting groups locally, it is in a regional sense part of the Southern Africa Network of AIDS Service Organizations, based in Zimbabwe.

- Information and monitoring service. "South Africa Watch" is a weekly publication in Canada of Oxfam Canada's South Africa Information Initiative, which focuses issues of current importance, like pre-negotiations and land reform.

Future focus:

First, Oxfam Canada plans to open an office in South Africa. Second, it is in the process of evaluating how to make the shift toward development, which will entail less emphasis on solidarity and more on grassroots health and agriculture initiatives with community organizations. The next stage in the forced removals campaign will follow the lead of South African partners in moving towards consideration of other long-term issues, such as land rights, housing and services, as well as compensation for the victims of removals.

In its advocacy program, it will continue to study the issue of structural adjustment as it affects the countries in southern Africa and what effects there will be on new government attempts in South Africa to nationalize and to redistribute wealth if South Africa joins the IMF. It will review the question of the continuation of the "South Africa Watch" to demonstrate its utility in terms of overall objectives.

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Southern Africa Education Trust Fund (SAETF)

Networks: Skills for South Africa Network, SARG, and IAWGSA.

Current activities:

SAETF supports four main kinds of programmes--academic scholarships for advanced studies at Canadian universities; work experience and informal training through attachments to Canadian industry, trade unions, and NGOs; creating partnerships by sponsoring visits to Canada by South Africans to develop programmes with Canadian counterparts; and training in South Africa by seconding Canadian trainers to NGOs there.

It also administers two programmes supported by the Department of External Affairs--a Visitors' Programme, which provides the opportunity for Canadians to meet eminent South Africans in Canada, and the Constitutional and Legal Commission, which supports exchanges between Canadians and South Africans working on constitutional issues.

The Trust Fund continues to consider the scholarship program necessary, but no longer supports undergraduates. It believes that postgraduate study is where the programme is particularly strong and where, instead of remaining a standard bursary-granting agency, it can assist in strengthening South African partnership organizations.

It believes the short-term training programme to be the most responsive to human resource development needs in South Africa. It has trained 144 people in three years in programmes lasting from a few weeks to a year. Fifteen percent of the trainees have been exiles. The areas of training have been agriculture; arts and humanities; communications; education; engineering and technology; geology, mining, and metallurgy; finance and credit; health and nutrition; human settlements and urban development; law; management and administration; and social sciences.

Future focus:

SAETF underwent a very important CIDA evaluation in late 1991, which enabled it to identify ways to make a more effective contribution and to explore ways to help increase the cost effectiveness of Canada's overseas aid.

It is responding to the new needs and opportunities identified in the report of the Commonwealth Expert Group on Human Resource Development, by deciding, for example, that it should narrow its focus. In practice, this means concentrating on four or five groups per year, for three-to-four month stays, with under ten to a group. Partner groups in South Africa in the relevant sectors will identify the candidates.

The Trust Fund is thinking of opening an office in South Africa, perhaps in conjunction with its partners in the Skills for South Africa Network. This would not constitute a policymaking office, but one to take care of logistics of the training and exchange programmes.

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World University Service of Canada (WUSC)

Networks: INTERFUND and SARG.

Current activities:

WUSC has cooperated with CIDA on the development of educational initiatives in South Africa since 1984, when it implemented the Education Program for South Africa (EPSA). EPSA prepared black South Africans for leadership roles in a post-apartheid South Africa through the provision of scholarships at South African universities as well as institutions in southern Africa and Canada.

WUSC, along with counterpart NGOs in Norway and Denmark, was a founder member in 1986 of INTERFUND (the International Funding Consortium in the fields of education, training, and community development in southern Africa).

Future focus:

WUSC's field office in Gaborone, Botswana, will closely monitor the progress of INTERFUND projects in South Africa and work towards developing a more focused programme in the future, which may involve the provision of Canadian Volunteers/Cooperants in key sectors.

In Canada, WUSC intends to strengthen its involvement in the SARG network.

WUSC plans to work in conjunction with INTERFUND on the second of a two-year pilot project to provide support for scholarships, institutional strengthening of NGOs and community organizations, educational models, and women's projects. In addition to direct financial support to its project partners, WUSC expects to provide technical assistance to develop linkages within and between South African organizations and those in the SADCC region.

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World Vision Canada (WVC)

Networks: PAC

Current activities:

World Vision Canada's involvement with South Africa has been premised on the belief that, concurrent with the political struggle, it must prepare for, and even demonstrate, the 'New South Africa' today. To this end strategic engagement is possible and vital. WVC has, therefore, beginning in 1987, provided resources for development and social justice in South Africa in two ways:

- First, through a multi-year South Africa Country Programme implemented through World Vision South Africa. The Country Programme assists local organizations involved in three types of activities: women's networking and income generation (micro-enterprise and agricultural development, marketing and credit schemes); rural development (agriculture, income generation, and marketing); and development training (advocacy, community organization, leadership, conflict resolution, para-legal aid, and business management).

- Second, through support for World Vision International regional programs that redress needs arising from apartheid. WVC has supported World Vision International consultations on the 'Church, Social Justice, Peace, and Reconciliation.' These annual conferences have been aimed at motivating churches to act on social issues. Participants have included national leaders from regional churches and the ANC. An ANC scholarship scheme has also provided academic and vocational training to ANC members in Zimbabwe and Zambia.

Future focus:

WVC will continue to focus on education and training for development for groups involved in community development, and particularly groups moving from an advocacy to a development mode. The critical short- to medium-term need for micro-enterprise development and marketing skills will also receive emphasis.

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Trade Union-Related Organizations

Canadian Labour Congress (CLC)

Networks: The Commonwealth Trade Union Council in the U.K., SARG, and the IAWGSA. CLC works with the ICFTU, through the South Africa Trade Union Coordinating Committee, by participating in information exchange and discussion, but does not conduct programmes with ICFTU because it usually works bilaterally.

Current activities:

CLC's interest is in grassroots programmes with the workers. It is involved in South Africa in two programmes through COSATU and one with NACTU:

- An education program--e.g., leadership training, collective bargaining--to which CLC provides both money and experts. A current one--the South African Labour Education Assistance Program--has nine components. These include a winter school and a summer school (150 trade unionists students to each) on labour law and collective bargaining, and a series of regional sessions that are more specific--women's issues and regional concerns.

It also sponsors research on topics around the economy. It has sponsored four research programmes. One was to fund the start up of a research group, assisting the group in its initial work. That project was based on basic trends in the economy. Another one looks at trends and prospects in different industries. In some regions, CLC sometimes supplies the instructor as well as having a co-instructor from the trade unions. In two instances, the union has requested outside experts.

- The South Africa Programme, dealing with legal and humanitarian issues, assists trade unionists, who have been detained, and their families. This program is now moving into more of a development program, focusing on education around the peace accord. The program is set up around training trainers, who go back to their unions and train others. Part of the course is in constitutional law, looking at provisions of the peace accord and at reconstruction in the post-apartheid phase.

Future focus:

CLC is assessing the changes in South Africa to ensure that its program is responsive. For example, it is reviewing other education programmes around literacy and AIDS as part of its ongoing development education program.

With its South African partners, CLC has entered the stage after resistance; now the scene is changing faster in South Africa and the needs will be greater. Meeting those changes requires a great deal of planning and flexibility.

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Canadian Teachers' Federation Trust Fund (CTF)

Networks:

- Domestic: Provincial and Territorial teacher unions in Canada, representing 240,000 elementary and secondary teachers;

- International: Member of the World Confederation of Organizations of the Teaching Profession (WCOTP--150 teacher unions in more than 115 countries representing more than 12 million teachers at primary, secondary and tertiary levels), a dozen of which are very active in providing assistance to colleagues in developing countries;

- South Africa: South African Democratic Teachers' Union (SADTU) and the Community-Based Education Programme (CBEP).

Current activities:

CTF and its member organizations are providing funds for the institutional development of SADTU as are its partners in WCOTP.

Future focus:

CTF will continue to provide institutional support for SADTU in each of the next five years as will its partners in WCOTP.

In addition, CTF hopes to provide significant professional development training for the heads of schools. The CBEP will be the executing agency for CTF and SADTU.

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Confederation des Syndicats Nationaux (CSN)

Networks: AQOCI and CIDMAA.

Current activities:

CSN is an independent body founded in 1921. Including short- and long-term projects, it works in approximately 15 countries. It has a full-time person in Sao Paolo who travels to Chile, Paraguay, Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador, and Colombia. South Africa is one of its four major foci. For any CIDA-funded project, CSN has to supply a certain proportion of private funds. CSN uses some members' dues for projects in the Third World.

CSN is active on two fronts related to South Africa:

- On the anti-apartheid front, it has made representations to the Government in favour of firm and monitored sanctions. The kind of anti-apartheid, disinvestment work CSN has been involved in started very early. It first asked for economic sanctions in 1966, along with the churches. It ran educational campaigns in the late 1970s and 1980s. It had an impact. In 1977, for example, the Quebec provincial government stopped importing wine and in 1987 the Quebec government-administered pension fund disinvested from South Africa.

- In South Africa it works directly with the nonracial black trade unions. It has had contact with SACTU outside the country; within, with the growing independent movement starting in the late 1970s. It has specific projects--trade union education--with COSATU and its members. It has had an education program with CAWU since 1987.

The first project in 1986 was with COSATU in education. In the past few years, with CIDA funding, it has also worked with NUMSA and CAWU (construction workers). In those, CSN has brought its components (people in its member unions) in those sectors. It has had other exchanges with chemical and paper workers union in Canada.

Future focus:

Activity on the sanctions issue at the level described above is over; instead, the emphasis will be on supporting groups inside South Africa that are trying to rebuild. CSN will base its initiatives on what it has been doing to help South African unions to structure themselves, to become more effective, and to deal with new issues.

Now that racial, liberation questions are beginning to be settled, trade unions in South Africa will be able to turn their attention to other priorities that unions elsewhere have been dealing with, like the environment and the role of women. CSN feels it can be of assistance in helping the South African unions to catch up on these issues.

CSN has found that what is satisfying about working with South

Africans is that all the money and the efforts have shown results. They have a capacity to work together and to identify where a foreigner can be useful.

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Churches

Anglican Church of Canada/Primate's World Relief and Development Fund

Networks: Nationally, ICCAF, SARG, and IAWGSA; regionally, ECUMAT; and internationally, WCC Programme to Combat Racism. It also interacts with the vast national informal network that connects at key times at a major conference.

Current activities:

Within the Anglican Church, the main job is to keep the Anglican network informed and supported, and to keep its constituency mobilized. It is a process of giving information and updating denominational policy. All the major denominations have partners in South Africa (the Anglicans' is the Church of the Province of Southern Africa).

The Anglican Church has three national committee meetings a year, at which there is a report on South Africa and the needs--such as funding, moral support, and lobbying, but the real source of information, networking, and action is ICCAF's material.

Future focus:

The Anglican Church wants to help people in Canada understand the sources of the violence in South Africa and to resist an easy acceptance that South Africa is in a post-apartheid era. Giving support to the liberation movements (and therefore to the armed struggle) was "agonizing" for church groups.

The Anglican Church will support the transition and help identify key roles for SACC and try to keep them somewhat separate from the small community development projects that they had to assist during the struggle. They now need to play a larger role, on labour and land issues, for example. Very specific, very practical training and retraining will be required for community mobilization around development and related issues.

Advocacy will continue to be the Anglican Church's main task--to keep

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the Canadian constituency on board, to keep sanctions, and to keep people interested and persuaded that the war is not won. In terms of relationships and funding support, it will see South African partners through the transition and into development.

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Canadian Catholic Organization for Development and Peace

Networks: CIDSE, SARG, IAWGSA, and ICCAF.

Current activities:

CCODP is linked to 67 countries, spending 20 million a year on 550 projects in Asia, Africa, and Latin America. It is, like other CIDSE members, responsible for the Lenten Campaign and development education in Canada. Its 25th anniversary will occur in 1992.

South Africa has been a focus of campaigns for the organization since 1973. These were educational and advocacy campaigns, pushing for sanctions and trying to be responsive to South African partners. It has sponsored conferences and meetings with Government officials and leaders of the opposition party. Much of the support to South Africa went to workers groups, church groups, detainees, political prisoners, and women (at a level of about $500,000 per year). SACBC was a major partner, and the money was matched by CIDA.

The CCODP works around themes and is currently dealing with the Americas--in celebration of the 500th anniversary of 1492--looking at issues like debt, urbanization, marginalization, and indigenous people. With that specific focus, there will be fewer funds for South Africa.

Future focus:

South Africa will be a continuing interest for CCODP as it continues to monitor the situation and to rely on its partners for change in its direction. It will work in collaboration with other NGOs to maintain support of the Canadian public and to push for change and more participation of the people in the popular process.

CCODP finds it difficult to sustain Canadian interest in South Africa when people are under the impression that things have changed in South Africa. Interest has shifted to the Eastern former bloc and the Middle

East. There is more competition among the media for the news. It is essential to keep up the flow of news about South Africa and the flow of people from South Africa who can bear personal witness to what is going on there.

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Taskforce on the Churches and Corporate Responsibility (TCCR)

Networks:

- In Canada: Alberta Committee on Racism; ANC; Canada South Africa Cooperation (formerly, IDAFSA Canada); ICCAF; CCODP; and TCLSAC.

- International: The World Council of Churches' Programme to Combat Racism; Partner churches denominations in South Africa; Interfaith Center for Corporate Responsibility (New York); End Loans to South Africa (London); German and Swiss anti-apartheid organizations; and Shipping Research Bureau (Holland).

Current activities:

Established in 1975, the Taskforce is a national coalition of major Christian churches and religious orders. Its board consists of official representatives from the member churches who serve as links between the Taskforce and the churches' own decision-making structures. Member churches are proactive shareholders. They seek corrections in the policies and practices of public corporations and banks where these appear to perpetuate violations of human rights or social injustices in Canada and abroad. The member churches also address the Canadian government on policies and make proposals for changes.

Since 1975, the churches' monitoring of major Canadian bank involvement in South Africa led to a decade of campaigning against such loans in private, public, and shareholder meetings. Published annual updates of the banks' South African loan activities and analysis of these data served as public education tools. The 1985 Canadian government announcement of a voluntary ban on further South African loans had been preceded by a virtual no-loans policy already followed by Canadian banks as a result of these campaigns. The Taskforce also spearheaded a cross-country campaign against a 1983 IMF credit to South Africa and made representation to the minister of finance protesting Canada's support for this credit.

The Taskforce researched and published the nature of Canadian

investments in South Africa and called for selective withdrawal of such investment. It presented briefs and met with successive Secretaries of State for External Affairs and senior officials (1977, 1981, 1983, 1985, and 1987), increasingly calling for sanctions, particularly related to high technology useful to the South African military and police. These activities were pursued even after the Canadian government announced its commitment to a series of sanctions against South Africa as the members of the Taskforce regarded them as inadequate.

The Taskforce publishes annual reports on its activities that, apart from South African issues, deal with human rights, responsible use of resources, ecology, use of military products, employment practices, shareholder rights, and the like. The reports also include an audited account of its independent financing and lists its member denominations. The Taskforce has never received government nor corporate funds.

Future focus:

The Taskforce will continue to monitor the South African situation regarding commitments to human rights and social justice as these issues relate to corporate conduct and to Canadian policy towards the emerging new state.

At the moment, the Taskforce keeps in touch with others in the network in order to respond to questions about the opening up of investment in South Africa. If one assumes that irreversible changes occurs, there may well come a time when a new government in South Africa will be seeking foreign investment. The Canadian churches may wish to aid in that search and, if they do, it will be the Taskforce that will be the vehicle through which this change of direction is likely to be pursued.

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Support Organizations Raising Money for South African Causes

Nelson Mandela Fund

Networks: Linkage initiatives with groups like the International Centre for Human Rights and Democratic Development and the International Council for Adult Education.

Current activities:

The Nelson Mandela Fund was set up in 1990, at the time of Mandela's visit to Canada, to help in the work towards the establishment, through

peaceful means, of a nonracial, democratic South Africa. It has two specific goals:

- Public Education Program, to help Canadians keep informed about developments in South Africa and about the need for continuing support during the transition towards democracy;

- Fundraising Campaign, to support the Community and Citizenship Education Project (CCEP) of the Matla Trust in South Africa, which will be a broad, community-based programme of education for democratic citizenship.

While the Fund has fallen short of its fundraising goal--it hoped to raise three million in new money through its "Campaign 27"--it has successfully carried out a programme of public education, under a contract with CIDMAA, which was funded by CIDA's Public Participation Programme (PPP). It has succeeded in building relationships and linkages between Canada and South Africa (by bringing together, for example, the International Centre for Human Rights and Democratic Development with the CCEP and the Matla Trust).

Future focus:

The Fund's mandate came to an end December 31, 1991, when it closed its office in Toronto. During a six-month winding-down period, it will work out of donated shared space, with volunteer personnel, and focus on the following unfinished business:

- The completion and submission, to Partnership Africa Canada, of a one million (Canadian) dollar funding proposal, which the Fund initiated, and which is being submitted jointly by Matla Trust/CCEP and a coalition of six Canadian NGOs;

- Assistance, in an advisory capacity, to school boards of education, and university groups, that have, or are seen to launch, fundraising initiatives in support of CCEP, that will continue during the first half of 1992;

- A final closing report to the Executive Committee and trustees of the Board and to major donors and its partners in South Africa.

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Solidarity Groups

Canada South Africa Cooperation (CSAC)
(Formerly, IDAFSA Canada)

Current activities:

IDAFSA U.K. has transferred its three functions--legal defense, humanitarian aid, and public education--to three institutions in South Africa. The three organizations (the first of which is new) to take up these portfolios in South Africa are:

- The South Africa Legal Defense Fund (SALDEF) in Cape Town will deal with remaining legal matters and push for a Public Defender System;

- The Association of Ex-Political Prisoners of South Africa (AEPPSA) will provide immediate special attention to its constituency and at a later date support community development;

- The Human Rights Commission (HRC) will launch an international networking program.

Future focus:

IDAFSA Canada met with directors, sent a mission to South Africa, and recognized that, while the work had to be done differently, the organizations taking over the IDAFSA functions did not want the international support network to dissipate. There was clearly still work to do, so it decided to disband as IDAFSA Canada and has regrouped as Canada South Africa Cooperation (CSAC), whose goal would be to work in partnership with those three organizations in South Africa.

CSAC is in transition. It has a very good individual donor base, which it must keep nurturing. It raises funds for South African partners, but, since it has a limited fundraising capability, it will try to play a facilitating role by identifying others that can support the projects. And it will try to sustain the former IDAFSA network and its contacts in the U.K., Canada, Ireland, Norway, Sweden, New Zealand, and India.

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Research, Information, and Documentation Centres

Africa Information Afrique (AIA)

Networks: The original audience was made up of Canadian NGOs, anti-apartheid groups, and Africa academics. Today AIA serves the media of southern Africa and Canada, individuals, research centres, schools, libraries, and embassies.

It also works within an electronic network. AIA has been a pioneer in computer communications, moving articles from freelancers in remote areas to its editors in Zimbabwe, South Africa, and Canada and out to subscribers. AIA helped to establish Zimbabwe's computer network, Mango, and linked it to the APC global network, which includes PeaceNet in the U.S., Web in Canada, GreenNet in the U.K., and WorkNet in South Africa.

Current activities:

AIA is primarily a news wire service that was launched four years ago, financed by Partnership Africa Canada, CUSO, Oxfam Canada, and the Canadian Catholic Organization for Development and Peace. AIA covers southern Africa from a grassroots perspective, using more than 80 journalists. Most of them are African, and more than half are women.

The focus has shifted in response to the independent media in Southern Africa which asked AIA to function as a regional news agency. One of the major frustrations for social activists and media institutions in the region has been the dearth of information about their neighbours.

Future focus:

Eighteen months ago, AIA opened an office in Johannesburg. It is working on agreements to provide training for journalists from the ANC Umkhonto we Sizwe and the Women's League. It will continue to produce a daily news feed to the South African and regional media.

AIA will increase efforts to market AIA copy internationally. It has assembled and will continue to assemble information packages on various themes from the region, such as debt and structural adjustment, AIDS, women's rights, refugees and relocations, environmental issues, the movement to multi-party democracy, and the continuing struggle to overcome the legacy of apartheid and build a nonracial, democracy in South Africa.

AIA will compile a database of all the articles published in its first four years, which will be sold to libraries and research institutes.

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Canadian Inter-University Consortium on Southern Africa

Network: Social scientists and researchers working on southern Africa in the following universities and research institutions:

- In Quebec: McGill University (Political Science, the Centre for Developing Area Studies, etc.), Montreal; Universite du Quebec a Montreal, Montreal; CIDMAA, Montreal; International Centre for Human Rights and Democratic Development, Montreal;

- In Ontario: Carleton University, Ottawa; North-South Institute, Ottawa; Canadian Institute for International Peace and Security, Ottawa; SAETF, Ottawa; CSAC, Ottawa; Queens University, Kingston; Trent University, Peterborough; University of Toronto, Toronto; York University, Toronto; Southern Africa Resource Centre, TCLSAC, Toronto; University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Manitoba;

- Memorial University, St. John's, Newfoundland; Dalhousie University, Halifax, Nova Scotia; Brandon University, Brandon, Manitoba; Athabasca University, Athabasca, Alberta; Simon Fraser University, British Columbia.

In addition to these researchers, senior officials of the South Africa Task Force of the Ministry of External Affairs, of the Africa section of CIDA, and of IDRC were closely involved in the initial discussion setting up the consortium. Moreover, individual researchers in various disciplines at the University of Vermont, Burlington, Vermont, are likely to be involved in the activities of the consortium.

Current activities:

Established in January 1992, the Consortium is currently in the phase of setting up various core operations. These include:

- Constructing an inventory of ongoing Canadian social science research on southern Africa;

- Organizing an inter-disciplinary research seminar on southern Africa, to be held at McGill University, beginning in September 1992;

- The establishment of an accredited annual summer school on southern Africa;

- The development of a computerized catalogue of all holdings on southern Africa in Canadian universities and research institutions;

- Organizing a system of accredited graduate training between participating institutions; and

- Establishing links with research institutions in southern Africa.

Future focus:

- Annual publication of collected seminar papers, occasional papers, and other research material;

- The organization of bi-annual international conferences around selected themes of importance in southern Africa;

- Expanding university and research cooperation between Canada and southern Africa.

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Centre d' Information et de Documentation sur le Mozambique et l'Afrique Australe (CIDMAA)

CIDMAA has been active since 1982 in popular education, research, and documentation on southern Africa. In addition, its education work has brought it into contact with service organizations, researchers, popular groups, and unions in both Canada and southern Africa. As a result, it is involved in developing linkages between various organizations and is active in the Canadian and Quebec anti-apartheid campaigns.

The research is of an applied nature, focusing essentially on indepth policy analysis on special sectors, countries, and the region as a whole. The research is often done as part of education projects or campaigns undertaken by CIDMAA in collaboration with coalitions or NGOs working together. CIDMAA often facilitates and acts as a service organizations to several joint initiatives and coalitions; it is in this latter capacity that it serves SARG.

In addition to research and popular education work, CIDMAA is involved in the dissemination of work by South African researchers and activists as well as weekly news bulletins from South Africa. It services both the Canadian and Quebec networks.

CIDMAA publishes a quarterly magazine "Afrique," the only one in French about southern Africa, as well as analytical press clippings on southern Africa, Namibia, Mozambique, and Angola. It also possesses a documentation centre on the region made up of a wide selection of magazines from the region as well as the main specialist magazines and is involved in exchanges with information and documentation centres in the region. As a result, it holds a wide variety of original documents on each of the countries in the region.

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International Human Rights Documentation Network
Also known as Human Rights Internet (HRI)

Networks: Human Rights Internet is an international network of approximately 2,000 organizations and individuals worldwide, committed to promoting and protecting the human rights contained in the International Bill of Human Rights. It has Consultative Status II with ECOSOC and with UNICEF, and observer status with the African Commission on Human and People's Rights in The Gambia.

Current activities:

Internet was founded in 1976 in the United States on the premise that accurate and timely information is a precondition to effective action for the defense of human rights. It actively sought to encourage dialogue and the exchange of information between three constituencies: human rights activists, scholars (from all disciplines), and policymakers with responsibilities in the area of human rights (at both the governmental and intergovernmental levels). In February 1991, Internet moved its offices to Ottawa.

Internet and the Human Rights Research and Education Centre (HRREC) run the Human Rights Documentation Center, perhaps the largest single collection of material produced by human rights NGOs worldwide. This collection was substantially enriched this year, when Internet acquired the documentation of the Canadian branch of IDAF. Access to the collection is facilitated by computerized bibliographic and organizational databases, and Internet is currently exploring how to make this information available on-line.

Internet also has an extensive publications program, which is a joint program of Internet, the HRREC, and the International Centre for Human Rights and Democratic Development. As a clearinghouse on human rights information, Internet responds to requests for information and

documentation from all continents. To preserve and disseminate the documentation of human rights NGOs, Internet edits a human rights microfiche collection.

Internet also runs an internship program, where students and/or the staff of Third World human rights organizations can get hands-on experience in information management. Additionally, Internet offers technical assistance to Third World NGOs in the area of documentation.

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The North-South Institute (NSI)

Current activities:

The Institute is a nonprofit corporation established in 1976 to provide professional, policy-relevant research on the "North-South" issues of relations between industrialized and developing countries. The results of this research are made available to policy makers, interested groups, and the general public to help generate greater understanding and informed discussion of development questions. The Institute is independent and nonpartisan and cooperates with a wide range of Canadian, overseas, and international organizations working in related activities.

As part of a series on structural adjustment in Africa, the NSI commissioned Mtsana Ncube to write a paper entitled "Structural Adjustment in Post-Apartheid Democratic South Africa: Likely Impact in South African and SADCC Countries." The paper will be released in the first half of 1992.

In addition, a short book recently published by Partnership Africa Canada and the North-South Institute by Andrew Clark entitled "Mosaic or Patchwork? Canadian policy toward sub-saharan Africa in the 1980s" includes a section on Canadian policy toward South Africa.

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Toronto Committee for the Liberation of Southern Africa (TCLSAC)
(Formerly, TCLPAC, focusing on Portuguese Africa)

Networks: SARG, IAWGSA, PAC, and a loose nationwide southern Africa network.

Current activities:

TCLSAC was formed in 1972, at a time when not much was known in Canada about southern Africa. A progressive, grassroots organization, it has always had a regional focus. More action-oriented at the start, it organized important campaigns against banks and oil companies, in order to expose Canada's connections with apartheid colonialism.

As people acquired knowledge about the region, interest in long-term development increased. TCLSAC has now become more of an educational research facility than an advocacy group. It produces "Southern Africa Report" five times a year, the only journal of its kind that has European, African, and North American writers and, while not an academic journal, is based on indepth critical analysis. Its workers are volunteers, academics, journalists, and consultants.

Future focus:

TCLSAC is reexamining how to deal with the new reality in southern Africa and ways it can be constructive. It recognizes there is still a great deal of work to be done.

TCLSAC's Southern Africa Resource Centre is developing a North-South-South Network in Participatory Democracy and Sustainable Development. It initiated talks in November 1991 on ways to strengthen relations between groups in southern Africa interested in sharing information analysis and resources on popular democracy and sustainable development.

TCLSAC hopes to continue to provide NGOs wishing to do basic research with the materials that are available to its Southern Africa Research Centre. It has access to reports, theses, research papers, and U.N. documents, and receives many request from students for materials. It is awaiting the results of a feasibility study on bringing all Canadian resource centres under one roof, which would draw together the movements in Latin America, Africa, Asia, and the Pacific Rim into one vibrant centre.

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SUBJECT INDEX

	Page
Accounting	7
Advocacy	11, 13, 24, 31, 32, 33, 36
Admissions procedures	20
Arts and culture	10
Agriculture	7, 24
Business	7
Civil society	15, 24
Community outreach and development	19, 27
Curriculum development	20
Credit unions	21
Democratic processes	15, 16, 21, 35, 37
Development	7, 11, 14
Dialogue and negotiations	9
Economic issues:	
Debt	32, 37
Industrial restructuring	17
Economic justice	12, 13, 15
Foreign aid	15
Macro-economic issues	12
Structural adjustment	24, 37, 41
Education:	
Adult education	7, 16, 18, 22
Alternative schooling	7
Bridging programmes	7
Citizenship education	16
Development education	13, 14, 35
Education about AIDS	28
Education about constitutional law	28
Education about the peace accord	28
Education system	17
Internships	41
Labour education	8
Literacy	16, 28
Models	26
Scholarships	7, 10, 25, 26, 27
Student support services	7
Trade union education	30
Vocational education	19
Environment	37
Faculty exchange	20
Forced removals	24
Health	8, 18, 24
Humanitarian assistance	7, 28

Human resource development 8, 25
Information issues 18, 23, 24
Institutional linkages 19, 39
Institution strengthening/development 7, 22, 26, 29
Leadership development 17
Legal assistance 7, 28, 36
Media:
- Alternative press 7
- Development journalism 23
- Images of Africa 15

Reintegration of political prisoners 8, 36
Repatriation of exiles 7
Research:
- Applied research 39
- Macro-economic research 18
- Research on credit unions 21
- Research on economic topics 28
- Research on North-South issues 41
- Research on southern Africa 38, 42
- Training in research for black academics 17

Rural development 27
Self-help 8
Social change strategies 13
Training:
- Development training 27
- Training for heads of schools 29
- Organizational development training 11
- Training in production of videos 23
- Short- and long-term in Canada 8, 25
- Short- and long-term in South Africa 25
- Skills training 25
- Teacher training 20
- Training in research for black academics 17

Urban issues:
- Civic associations 8
- Local government and housing 17
- Reconstruction of townships 15
- Urbanization 31

Water 8
Women in development:
- Exchange of information about women 11
- Income generation for women 27
- Integrating women into development 14, 23
- Networking for women 27
- Projects for women 26
- Role of women 30
- Women's rights 37

GLOSSARY OF ABBREVIATIONS

ABASA:	Association of Black Accountants in South Africa
ACCC:	Association for Canadian Community Colleges
ACCT:	Agence pour la Cooperation Culturelle et Technique
ACORD:	Agency for Cooperation and Research in Development
AEPPSA:	Association of Ex-Political Prisoners of South Africa
AIA:	Africa Information Afrique
AIC:	African International Council
ANC:	African National Congress
APC:	Association for Progressive Communications
AQOCI:	Association Quebecoise des Organismes de Cooperation Internationale
AUCC:	Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada
CABBSA:	Canadian Assistance to Black Business in South Africa
CAWU:	Construction and Allied Workers' Union
CANAMCO:	Canada Namibia Cooperation
CBEP:	Community-Based Education Programme
CCA:	Canadian Cooperative Association
CCEP:	Community and Citizenship Education Project
CCIC:	Canadian Council for International Cooperation
CCODP:	Canadian Catholic Organization for Development and Peace
CEGEP:	College d'Enseignement General et Professionel
CEPSA:	Canadian Education Programme for South Africa
CIDA:	Canadian International Development Agency
CIDMAA:	Centre d'Information et de Documentation sur Mozambique et l'Afrique Australe
CIDSE:	Cooperation Internationale pour le Developpement et la Solidarity Europeenes
CLC:	Canadian Labour Congress
COSATU:	Council of South African Trade Unions
CSAC:	Canada South Africa Cooperation
CSIR:	Council for Scientific and Industrial Research
CSN:	Confederation des Syndicats Nationaux
CTF:	Canadian Teachers Federation Trust Fund
CUSO:	CUSO
EAITC:	External Affairs and International Trade Canada
ECEJ:	Ecumenical Coalition for Economic Justice
ECOSOC:	Economic and Social Council of the United Nations
ECUMAT:	Ecumenical Anti-Apartheid Committee of Toronto
EOC:	Educational Opportunities Council
EPSA:	Education Programme for South Africa
ESAMI:	Eastern and Southern African Management Institute
FAVDO:	Forum of African Voluntary Development Organizations
GATT:	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
G-7:	Group of the seven most industrialized countries in the world (Canada, England, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, USA)
HRC:	Human Rights Commission

HRI:	Human Rights Internet
HSRC:	Human Sciences Research Council
IAWGSA:	Inter-Agency Working Group on Southern Africa
ICA:	International Cooperative Alliance
ICCAF:	Interchurch Coalition on Africa
ICDS:	Institutional Cooperation and Development Services
ICFTU:	International Confederation of Free Trade Unions
IDAFSA:	International Defence and Aid Fund of South Africa
IDRC:	International Development Research Centre
IMF:	International Monetary Fund
INTERFUND:	International Fundraising Consortium
IIE:	Institute of International Education
MARG:	Macro-economic Research Group
NACTU:	National Council of Trade Unions
NGI:	Nongovernmental Institution
NGO:	Nongovernmental Organization
NSI:	North-South Institute
NUMSA:	National Union of Mineworkers of South Africa
ODA:	Official development aid
PAC:	Partnership Africa Canada
PANAF:	Pan-African Congress of States and Peoples
PPP:	Public Participation Programme
SACBC:	Southern African Catholic Bishops Conference
SACC:	South African Council of Churches
SACUL:	South African Credit Union League
SACTU:	South African Council of Trade Unions
SADCC:	Southern African Development Coordination Conference
SADTU:	South African Democratic Teachers' Union
SAETF:	Southern Africa Education Trust Fund
SAEP:	South African Education Program
SAIE:	South African Information Exchange
SALDEF:	South African Legal Defence Fund
SARG:	South Africa Reference Group
SAWG:	South Africa Working Group
SPB:	Special Programmes Branch
TCCR:	Taskforce on the Churches and Corporate Responsibility
TCLPAC:	Toronto Committee for the Liberation of Portuguese Africa
TCLSAC:	Toronto Committee for the Liberation of South Africa
UNETPSA:	United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa
UNHCR:	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF:	United Nations Children's Fund
WCC:	World Council of Churches
WOCCU:	World Council of Credit Unions
WCOTP:	World Confederation of Organizations of the Teaching Profession
WUSC:	World University Service of Canada
WVC:	World Vision Canada

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